The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VIII.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1794. [NUMB. 403.

Inſurance Office.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Inſurance Office on Newton's Wharf; where orders will be received, and particular attention paid, ſo as to give ſatisfaction—Any orders that cannot be effected by the Underwriters here, will be forwarded (if approved of) to be carried through at New Lloyds, London, by a Houſe long eſtabliſhed in that line.

Mr. JAMES BROWN, Richmond, *and Meſſrs.* CAMPBELL & WHEELER, Peterſburg, *will receive and forward orders, and give any information that may be required.*

(Signed) *ALEX: LECKIE, jun.*

NORFOLK, March 1, 1794.

Robert Pollard,

CONTINUES TO BUY AND SELL,

CERTIFICATES & WARRANTS

Of this State, and all kinds of CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES and STOCK—he alſo tranſacts buſineſs on COMMISSON as uſual.

Richmond, March 14, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. EDMUND THOMAS, or his Agent or Repreſentative, is once more requeſted to come forward and make the election of one thouſand acres of LAND, agreeable to a contract made between the ſaid EDMUND THOMAS, then of the City of Richmond, and DAVID BELL, of the County of Buckingham: theſe lands being part of a much larger quantity, and a great part thereof being ſold to other purchaſers, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary that Mr. THOMAS ſhould come forward, or ſome one for him, that conveyances may be made to the ſeveral purchaſers. But ſhould Mr. THOMAS, or whoever may hold the contract above alluded to, ſtill lie back, and refuſe to come and make the election which they are entitled to, as by the ſaid contract is ſpecified; I do hereby give the holder as aforeſaid, fair warning, that unleſs he comes forward within three months from the date hereof, he may thenceforward give up his election, as aforeſaid; for I will after that period be ready to ſurvey and lay off the other lands to the other purchaſers, and make deeds for the ſame: And ſhould he after that period demand his election, I ſhall declare it void, and plead this advertiſement in evidence.

HENRY BELL, *Attorney in fact for*
DAVID BELL.

BUCKINGHAM County
March 15, 1794. } (3||)

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1800 *acres of very valuable Tobacco* LAND, *lying in the county of Campbell, on both ſides of Mellico Creek, on which there is a moſt valuable mill-ſeat. If theſe lands are not diſpoſed of privately, before the 1ſt day of next September, they will then be ſet up to the higheſt bidder, at the plantation or the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in the county of Buckingham.*

HENRY BELL.

March 18, 1794. (||)

LAND *for* SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt to us made, will be ſold on the premiſes, on the firſt day of April next, to the higheſt bidder,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the County of Weſtmoreland, and containing by eſtimation ſix hundred acres, that being the tract of land which was ſold and conveyed to ALEXANDER CAMPBELL by WILL. STARKE JETT. The land will be ſold on *a credit of twelve months,* and bond with *ſatisfactory* ſecurity will be required.

J. MARSHALL.
GEORGE PICKETT. } Truſtees.
ANDREW DUNSCOMB.

Richmond, March 18, 1794. ( )

IN conſequence of the death of JAMES MCCLATCHY, the buſineſs carried on under the firm of JAMES MCCLATCHY & Co. will terminate on the 4th day of March next. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcribers for payment; and thoſe indebted thereto, are requeſted to make payment to Edward Cunningham, or Edward Dillon, who are authoriſed for that purpoſe.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
EDWARD CUNNIGHAM, } Surviving
EDWARD DILLON, Partners.

Carterſville, Feb. 20th, 1794. (4w)

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on thurſday the twentieth of March next, at Charles City Courthouſe,

ABOUT *four hundred and ſixty acres of* LAND *lying on Chickahomany Swamp, in Charles City county, being the tract of* LAND *lately owned by Mr. William Radford, and conveyed by him to the ſubſcriber,*

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, February 25th 1794.

The ſale of the above land is poſtponed until Thurſday, the 17th day of April next, when it will be carried into effect at the ſame place, and on the ſame terms, as ſpecified in the foregoing advertiſement.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, March 14, 1794.

WAS Stolen out of my ſtable, ſome time in the month of January,

A ROAN HORSE,

about five feet high, the particular marks I diſremember. Any perſon who will deliver him to either Mr. Richard Bowler, Richmond, Mr. Wm. Lawſon, Williamſburg, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

MI. FARISS.

Bottom's-Bridge, March 5, 1794.

FOR SALE, ON CREDIT,

A VALUABLE DISTILLERY,

about twelve miles below Richmond, on the Stage-Road leading to Williamſburg. The above Diſtillery is well fixed for diſtilling grain. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Littleberry Royſter near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber.

MI. FARISS.

Bottom's-Bridge, March 5, 1794.

OCTOBER 8, 1793.

TAKEN UP by the ſubſcriber in Cheſterfield county, a dark BAY HORSE, judged to be three years old laſt ſpring, four feet eight or nine inches high, ſhod all round. Appraiſed to £. 12.

(||) EDWARD MOSSLEY.

The Imported Horſe

PORTO,

STANDS at my houſe (Cheſterfield County) Appomatox river, 15 miles above Peterſburg, and will cover mares at FOUR GUINEAS per mare the ſeaſon, payable at Chriſtmas next. I have near four hundred acres of land in paſturage, part of which is low ground The greateſt care taken, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

March 10, 1794.

DON CARLOS,

A REMARKABLE fine formed Spaniſh JACK ASS, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my plantation, in Albemarle county, and cover Mares at Three Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of Two Guineas, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt. Very good and extenſive paſturage, *gratis,* but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

DON CARLOS arrived from old Spain in winter 1792, is now four feet ſix inches and three quarters high, will be five years old the enſuing ſpring, and appears from his ſize and form, to be calculated for breeding the large draught mule.

(6w||) THOMAS WALKER, Junr.

Indian Fields March 1794.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, about five weeks ago, a negro man named SHARPER, about 6 feet two inches high, about twenty-five years of age, ſtrait and well made; is an artful and cunning fellow, and generally wears his hair queu'd; had on when he went away blue cotton overalls, and round jacket. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him out of the ſtate. I will give ten dollars reward to any perſon who takes up and delivers the ſaid negro to me in Henrico county.

JOHN BURTON.

MARCH 14th, 1794.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

☞ LOST, on *Wedneſday* evening the 5th inſtant, about two miles above Richmond, a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of notes and papers, which can be of no uſe to any one but the owner. Whoever finds it, and will deliver it to the *Printer* hereof, or to Doctor *Ruſſell,* ſhall receive the above reward.

FEBRUARY 6, 1794.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 18th January, a black HORSE, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, remarkable thick tail and mane, paces and trots, his ſhoulders hurt by the collar, works with great ſpirit, his ſhoes much worn, brand not known: Alſo, a few days after, a light bay HORSE, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, bob tail, rather low in fleſh, a work horſe. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes, or either of them, ſhall receive a reward.

R. ADAMS.

Richmond, February 6, 1794.

Thomas Rutherfoord,

Has juſt received by the Adventure, from Liverpool,

A CARGO OF SALT,

which he will ſell on moderate terms, and will allow the moſt liberal price for good TOBACCO, in payment or in diſcount of debts, as it is immediately wanted for ſaid Veſſel.

He has ſtill on hand an aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

To the amount of about One Thouſand Pounds Sterling coſt, conſiſting principally of the moſt ſaleable articles. which as he is very deſirous of cloſing ſales by Chriſtmas, he will diſpoſe of on very favourable terms.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1793.

JOHN TAYLOR,

BRASS AND PEWTER FOUNDER,

BEGS leave to return his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has met with ſince the eſtabliſhment of his FOUNDERY in this city, and begs leave to aſſure them that he ſhall exert himſelf to diffuſe general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may honour him with their commands.

HE HAS FOR SALE.

At his FOUNDERY near the COURT-HOUSE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF HIS MANUFACTORY, *viz.*

BELL-METAL ſkillets, & pans and mortars of all ſizes,
Copper tea-kettles, pans & coal boxes of all ſizes,
A great variety of coach mounting, and any fancy pattern, executed with neatneſs and diſpatch,
Pewter candle moulds, diſhes, plates and baſons,
Braſs candle-ſticks of the lateſt fancy patterns,
Mill inks, copper rivets, & braſs cocks,
Bells of all ſizes, from 2 oz to 500lbs. weight, made to ſuit any purpoſe,
Spelter and plumbers ſolder,
Branding irons,
Mathematical inſtrument made and repaired,
Skeletons for umbrellas made and repaired,

AND

All kinds of REPAIRS executed in the neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B.—CASH given for all OLD METAL, and 1/3 per pound allowed in exchange for ſkillets, mortars, mill inks, or branding irons.

For CHARTER, to the WEST-INDIES, or any port in the north of Europe.

The AMERICAN SHIP HARRIET,

ROBERT HATTON, Maſter.

Now lying at Norfolk, burthen 367 tons, will carry from 500 to 550 hhds. tobacco. The Harriet is a new ſhip, built at Snow-Hill, in Maryland, in the year 1790, and is now in complete order for a voyage.—For terms apply to Mr. John Granberry, of Norfolk, or the ſubſcribers.

ANDERSON, SHORE & REEVES,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE.

A qantity of SALT, three years old, received from Lymington in the above ſhip. Apply to Mr. Granbury as above, or to us in Richmond.

February 26th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

In Prince Edward county, agreeable to an act of Aſſembly, the following tracts of LAND, or ſo much thereof as will pay the taxes due William Bibb, for the year 1788, together with the expences attending the ſame. The ſale will begin on the lands of Jeſſe Chappels, the 24th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and ſo continue on until all are ſold, as the weather will permit, viz.

WILLIAM Arnold 118 acres of land; John Bigger's eſtate, 240; Edmund Booker (Amelia) 350; William Bumpaſs, 246; Jeſſe Chappell, 400; Joſeph Crowder, 608; Robert Clopton, 400; Nathan Chaffin, 400; John Clarke, 120; George Coats, 188; George David, 436; George Davis, 200; William Jones, (Glouſter) 666; John Jeſups eſtate, 150; Robert Jameſon, 150; John Leneve's eſtate, 100; Joſeph Mann, 200; John Paterſon's eſtate, 200 Robert Shelton, 467; Robert Singleton 50; Branch Tucker, 400; David Tyree, jun. 263 and 250; Nathan Thurman, 530; Samuel Willard, 150 Joſiah Womack, 500; Samuel Wallace, 93; Charles Aron, 229; Mary Brown's eſtate, 150; James Coles, jun. 177; Charles Coguoron, 400; Zachariah Cumpton-100; Robert Donald, (Merchant) 454; William Dickerſon's eſtate, 21; Richard Egleſton's eſtate, 180; David Ellington, 40; William Foſter, ſen. 100; Matthew Harris, 100; Thomas Holt, 211; John Jackſon, 100; James Jennings, 339; James Jennings, jun. 82; Henry Johnſton, 150; Charles Knight, 180; Charles Lewelling, 100-Jeſſe Lewelling, 140; William Lewelling, 75; Anderſon Lewelling, 72; John Lewelling, 50; William Mitchell, 50; James Markrum, 161½; Stephen Neal, 260; John Robins, 150; Robert Vaughn, 200; Nicholas Vaughn, 150½ Nicholas Walters, 20; John Wilcher, 200; Joſeph Wood, ſen. 60.

(6||) JOHN WATSON.

February 15, 1794.

Aſt, Bingham, & Co.

Sell at their Store on the Main-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr GAMBLE's, a general aſſortment of

HARDWARES,

HOSIERY, SADDLERY, EARTHEN-WARE, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

AS they have their goods direct from the different manufactories of Europe, they flatter themſelves they will be enabled to ſell on moderate terms. They have a ſimilar aſſortment at their Stores in Peterſburg and Norfolk.

Richmond, Sept. 18, 1793. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

The MILL and LANDS

OF LOWER DOVER.

THE Mill is ſituated on Dover-creek, in the county of Goochland, ſix hundred yards above the point of its junction with James river, over againſt Sabot Iſland and the rich ſettlement of the Monacan-town; two miles from the coal-mines of Mr. Adams, and thoſe worked by Meſſrs. Heron and Graham, twenty one miles above Richmond.

The ſtream of Dover being ſupplied by many bold perennial ſprings, which riſe at no great diſtance from the mill, the baſon of the pond being of uncommon depth and the ſurface conſequently ſmall. there has ſeldom been a deficiency, and never an abſolute want of water, when the dam was cloſe; whereas the mills which might rival it in the cuſtom of the neighbourhood, from the inſufficiency of their ſtreams are ſtill, great part of the year. The natural advantages of the ſituation are ſo great, and have been ſo judicially uſed in the poſition of the mill, that the poſſibility even is precluded, of its being ſwept away or injured by the torrent on any ſudden accumulation of water. The houſe is of plank, forty by thirty-one, with two floors; it was built in 1782, is now perfectly ſound and unimpaired, except that the ſtone-work below has been damaged by the water near the wheel, and one ſill has begun to decay. It produces from toll, taking the average, £ 150 per annum.

The eſtate of Dover conſiſts of twelve hundred acres, aſcertained by a late ſurvey, one hundred and fifty in Sabot iſland, comprehending the middle and broadeſt part thereof; a ſoil greatly ſuperior to the James river low grounds in general; forty of low grounds oppoſite the iſland; two hundred and fifty, or thereabout, of red clay high land, that ſoil which is eſteemed the moſt friendly the country affords to wheat and to rye; the remainder, grey high land of the firſt quality of which two hundred and fifty acres, including ſome valuable meadow land on Stony creek, are yet under trees. Benjamin Hughes near Feers's tavern, on the Three Notched road, or the overſeer on the place, will ſhew the premiſes.

A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money in hand will be required. Perſons inclining to purchaſe are requeſted to make overtures in writing immediately to Thomas Mann Randolph, at Monticello, in Albemarle, or William Randolph at Chelohe, in Cumberland. (6||)

James Warden, & Co.

Oppoſite the EAGLE TAVERN, *Richmond,*

HAVE JUST GOT TO HAND,

MADEIRA WINE, in pipes and quarter caſks,
Weſt-India Rum in hogſheads and quarter caſks,
Continental Rum,
Holland Gin,
Apple Brandy in quarter caſks,
Cherry Bounce in ditto,

ALSO,

Old Cogniac, and peach Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Hyſon Tea of the beſt quality,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Ginger, Iſinglaſs, Sago, Hartſhorn ſhavings, Saltpetre, baſket Salt, Turkey Figs, Jordans, Almonds, Currants, Walnuts, French Plumbs, Barley Sugars white and brown Sugar Candy, jar Raiſins, Barcelona Nuts, Currant Jelly, Raſberry Jam, Spaniſh Juice, and Citron.

ALSO.

Capers, Olives, Anchovies,
Beſt Florence Oil,
Ketchup,
Queen's fiſh ſauce,
Muſtard, Cayen Pepper,
Black do.
Pearl Barley,
Green and white ſplit peaſe,
Double and ſingle G. Cheeſe,
London Porter,
Gun-powder,
Fig-blue, Starch,
Caſtile and other Soaps,
Mould Candles,
Soal and Upper Leathers,
Calf-ſkins,
Bar Iron and Steel.

SUGAR BY THE BARREL.

June 19, 1793.

M'Credie & Macmillan,

Have received, and are now opening, a General Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which they will ſell low for Caſh or Produce.

They have likewiſe on hand SUGARS, COFFEE, BAR-IRON, LIVERPOOL SALT, Northward RUM, TEAS, &c.

Richmond, November 13, 1793.

CONGRESS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 3.

A PETITION was read from the manufacturers and dealers in articles fabricated from bar iron, praying that the duty on imported bar iron may be repealed—referred to a committee.

Several other petitions were read and referred.

A report was read from the ſecretary of the treaſury, on ſundry petitions which had been referred to him—the letter encloſing this report ſuggeſts to the houſe, whether it would not be expedient to place the buſineſs of reporting on petitions in ſome other channel, as the preſſure of his official duties in addition to the extra buſineſs of the enquiry into the treaſury department, will not permit him to pay that ſeaſonable and prompt attention to theſe petitions which the parties expect and have a juſt claim to.

It being moved to read the confidential communications juſt received from the Preſident—the galleries were cleared—at 2 o'clock the doors were again opened.

Tueſday, March 4.

The houſe took into conſideration the amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, which has been paſſed by the Senate—this amendment is as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any ſuit in law or equity, commenced or proſecuted againſt one of the United States by citizens of another ſtate, or by citizens or ſubjects of any foreign ſtate."

To this amendment Mr. Boudinot propoſed an amendment, the object of which was to qualify the principle by conditioning that ſtates ſhould make proviſion for the attainment of Juſtice in the ſtate courts—This amendment was negatived—only ſeven ayes appearing on calling the yeas and nays.

The queſtion then was on the third reading of the original amendment, this, after ſome remarks by Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Scott, Mr. Dexter, and Mr. Murray—the two laſt in favour, the two firſt in oppoſition to the amendment, was carried in the affirmative—it was accordingly read the third time.

On the queſtion will the houſe concur with the ſenate, it was determined in the affirmative, the yeas and nays being as follow:

AYES. Meſſieurs Ames, Bailey, Baldwin, Blount, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Carnes, Claiborne, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Coles, Dawſon, Dearborn, Dent, Dexter, Findley, Foſter, Gilbert, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gilman, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Harriſon, Heath, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Hollen, Hunter, Irvine, Latimer, Learned, Lee, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, Malbone, M'Dowel, Mebane, Montgomery, Peter Muhlenberg, Moore, Murray, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Parker, Preſton, Rutherford, Sedgwick, Sherburne, Smilie, J. Smith, I. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Thatcher, Tracy, Treadwell, Trumbull, V. Allen, V. Cortlandt, V. Gaaſbeck, Venable, P. Wadſworth, Walker, Watts, Williams, Wingate, Winn, Winſton—81.

NOES. Meſſrs. Beatty, Boudinot, Fitzſimons, Hancock, Hindman, Picken, Scott, Talbot, Ward—9.

A bill to authoriſe the Preſident, of the United States, to borrow one million of dollars, at 5 per cent. was twice read, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The report on the eſtimate of appropriations, for the ſervice of the year 1794, ſo far as reſpects the war department, was taken up in committee of the whole: agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Wedneſday, March 5.

A bill to provide a naval armament was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the report relative to placing the ports and harbours of the United States in a poſture of defence—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—The report was read—It ſtates, that the following ports and harbours ought to be put in ſtate of defence, to wit: Portland, in Maine; Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire; Cape-Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, in Maſſachuſetts; Newport, Rhode-Iſland; New-London, Connecticut; New-York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, N. Carolina; Ocracoke Inlet, Charleſton, S. Carolina; Savannah, Georgia. The fortifications to be of a nature to defend the ſeveral ports and harbours againſt ſurpriſe by naval armaments; that the ſeveral places to be fortified be garriſoned by troops in the pay of the United States.

From the eſtimates it appears, that the ſums neceſſary to erect the fortifications amount to dollars,	76053	25
That 200 cannon will be neceſſary, which, with their carriages, &c. amount to	96645	
Dollars,	172698	25
The annual expences of the troops neceſſary to garriſon the ſeveral fortifications including pay, ſubſiſtence, &c.	90349	25

The committte ſtate, that in their opinion the ſecurity of the United States, renders it neceſſary to provide the cannon, whether the fortifications ſhould be erected or not—The report goes on to ſtate the expence which would probably be incurred at the ſeveral places mentioned—the aggregate of which is as above ſtated.

Mr. Fitzſimons, who was on the ſelect committee, obſerved, that it muſt appear to the committee of the whole, that the report was ſubſtantially a recommendatory buſineſs, the carrying of which, into execution muſt eventually depend on various circumſtances—all that Congreſs can do, he added, was to vote a ſum of money—and leave the execution of the plan to the diſcretion of the Preſident of the United States, to be completed in ſuch manner as he may find expedient—the committee went through the report; ſome alterations were made by encreaſing the number of places to be fortified, and diminiſhing the number of cannon in others, ſo that the aggregate of the expence remains the ſame.

Mr. Fitzſimons then moved ſundry reſolutions for carrying the report into effect; theſe were ſeverally put and agreed to.

The committee then roſe, and the chairman reported the amendments and reſolutions to the houſe.

The amendments were to inſert Penopſcot, Ma-

[illegible], Newbury-Port, Anna[illegible] [illegible]n, South-Carolina, as places to be fortified; the ſeveral amendments and reſolutions were adopted by the houſe, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

The committee on that part of the Preſident's meſſage relating to arms, and military ſtores, brought in a report, which ſtates the ſeveral additions and augmentations neceſſary—Two additional arſenals, a national armoury, 5000 ſtand of arms, gunpowder, &c. are ſpecified; this report was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Smith reported a bill making further proviſion to defray the expence attending the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations; this was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States communicating ſundry documents and papers laid before him by the Secretary of State, relative to ſpoliations of the commerce of the United States; the communications were read.

The detail of the Secretary of State exhibited a deplorable ſtatement of the loſſes and vexations, interruptions of our commerce and navigation, by the cruiſers of the belligerent powers; this communication was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Thurſday, March 6.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Trumbull reported a bill making appropriations for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States for the year 1794—which was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill making proviſions in caſes of diſability of a diſtrict judge—this was read twice and committed for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to prohibit the carrying on the ſlave trade from the ports of the United States.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair. The two firſt ſections of the bill were agreed to with one alteration moved by Mr. Trumbull, which was to give the diſtrict court as well as the circuit courts, cognizance of the offence.

The third ſection which relates to that penalty, &c. it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out. This motion was negatived. It was then moved to inſert the word *foreign* before "ſhips or veſſels"—which was agreed to.

The committee proceeded through the bill, which was reported to the houſe with ſundry amendments: Theſe were agreed to by the houſe, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for deſtroyed certificates of a certain deſcription, Mr. Bourn in the chair. The bill being read, a motion was made that the committee ſhould riſe and report the ſame: This was done. It was then voted that it be read the third time.

A bill to provide for the expence attending the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Bourn in the chair. This bill being read, Mr. W. Smith moved to add a ſection to continue in force   an act already extant on this ſubject. This amendment was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the houſe, and with the amendment laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. S. Smith reported a bill for allowing to Lieut. Col. Touſard an equivalent for his half pay for life—twice read and committed for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the ſtanding rules and orders, Mr. Boudinot in the chair: The committee, after ſome diſcuſſion roſe and reported progreſs.

Late Intelligence from Europe.

By Captain Houſton, of the ſhip Henrietta, arrived at Philadelphia, in 20 days from Antigua, London papers to the 26th of December, and Antigua gazettes to the 11th February have been received. The London prints were brought to Antigua by a fleet of merchantmen, juſt arrived there, are ten days later than any heretofore received, and contain the following intelligence.

LEGHORN, Nov. 27.

Yeſterday we witneſſed one of the moſt dreadful cataſtrophes. Le Scipio, a French ſhip of 74 guns, carrying 600 men, which was lying at anchor in this port with the Britiſh ſquadron under the command of Admiral Coſby, became a prey to the flames. At three o'clock in the afternoon, large volumes of black ſmoke, riſing from all parts of the ſhip, were the forerunners of the flames, which began to break forth a few moments after. The crew, who were almoſt all on board of her, and had not the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of any accident, finding they could not withſtand the rage of the fire, moſtly flung themſelves through the flames into the ſea, every one ſtriving to eſcape with his life. Mean while a great number of the jolly-boats belonging to the Britiſh, Swediſh, and Neapolitan men of war, picked up many of the unfortunate ſufferers, and a great number of dead bodies were afterwards taken up, ſuffocated or drowned.

The reſt, being invalids, or wiſhing to extinguiſh the flames, which began to ſpread in every part, fell victims.

About four o'clock, all the rigging and maſts were ſeen on fire; the port-holes of the cannon reſembled ſo many furnaces iſſuing a fiery lava. The guns, loaded either with grape ſhot or balls, went off, and threatened to ſet fire to the reſt of the ſhipping.

Rear-Admiral Coſby, finding the ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty too near the French ſhip, and expoſed to the moſt imminent danger, immediately ſailed from the harbour. Shortly after, the French ſhip bore away from her anchors all on fire; fortunately a ſtrong gale from the land preſerved the ſhipping in the harbour from deſtruction, while the Le Scipio paſſed along, and that prevented great misfortunes.

About eight o'clock in the evening, Le Scipio was four Italian miles from the port, when the great exploſion took place in the ſtore-room, containing 300 barrels of gunpowder. The column of fire roſe to the height of near 300 fathoms; a large ſmoke enſued, which appeared interſected with flames, and during ſeveral minutes the whole horiſon ſeemed to be on fire.

The exploſion was ſo great, that it reſembled the effect of the moſt dreadful ſhock of an earthquake, and an immenſe number of window-panes in this city burſt. After the exploſion of the ſtore-room, the water ruſhed into the body of the hulk, which began to ſink.

About two o'clock in the morning no further ſigns of fire appeared on the ſurface of the ſea.

In the morning, a piece of the ſhip was ſtill ſeen out of the water, full of coals, and covered with dead corpſes.

It is ſhocking to remark, that by a fire which laſted only a few hours, a ſhip was blown up, [illegible], beſides 200 men of the crew, including M. de Goy, the captain, who would not quit her.

This dreadful accident is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a barrel of brandy being ſet on fire by a light which was burning near it.

To the above loſs we muſt add, that of a great quantity of live ſtock, and all kinds of proviſion, deſtined for Toulon.

DURKHEIM, (*Under the Rhine.*) Dec. 2.

The French have taken poſt behind the mountain called Cattſberg. In their retreat they ſacked and pillaged every village. The huſſars of Goltz are at Katzenbach. Colonel Szekulg has to day taken from the enemy behind Lanaſtuhl about 200 horſes, and a cheſt with 18,000 livres, a great deal of baggage, three commiſſaries, 100 men, and has made an immenſe booty.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.

We learn, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, under the guarantee of Great Britain and Auſtria, has obtained from the Porte, the long wiſhed for conſent, to paſs the Dardanelles with a Ruſſian fleet, and thereupon promiſed to take a more deciſive part in the war againſt France.

Dec. 10.

M. Cæſar, the Pruſſian Charge des Affairs, has ſignified to this Court, that the King, his maſter, would immediately ſend twenty battalions of infantry, and ſixteen ſquadrons of cavalry, to reinforce the army on the Rhine.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.

(*Extract of a Letter.*)

After the exceſſive loſſes which the French had ſuffered near Lautern and Lauterecken, on the 29th and 30th of November, they ſucceſſively retreated from Hombourg, Pirmaſens, and Deux-Ponts, on the laſt of which places they raiſed contributions, and took ſeventeen hoſtages from the ſixty Burgeſſes which remained, out of 600 of which the city was compoſed. They retreated behind the Saar towards Sergemanie. If preſſed by the Jacobins, they muſt make a new attempt: They will not in all probability make it any more againſt Lautern, but againſt La Tronce and Anguiller, or againſt Wurmſer. It is certain that Wurmſer has given them a ſevere drubbing; and that they made a ſortie from Straſbourg with ſome cannon againſt the army of Conde, who alſo defeated them, but with much loſs both of the regiment of Chaſſeurs and La Couronne.

The attack of the French againſt the Duke of Brunſwick, made with intelligence of the ground, and bravery, would have ſucceeded, had not the intrepidity of the Pruſſians, who were five times leſs in number than the enemy, but conducted admirably, prevented it. But for this the poſt would have been carried, and the communication between Lautern and Anweiler broken, and Landau relieved; and the Imperialiſts would have been expoſed on their right flank, which was ſupported by the Pruſſians. The ground did not permit the cavalry to join in the purſuit, otherwiſe the loſs of the French would have been much greater. A terrible cannonade began and terminated the combat. A great many French have periſhed in the woods, and a vaſt number of wounded have been brought in here. At preſent the inhabitants of Zinange are eager to furniſh the conquerors with proviſions, to ſhew their gratitude; the Palatines do the ſame, particularly at Manheim and Salin.

A ſubſcription has been opened to furniſh the Combined Army between Straſbourg and Frankfort with proviſions, and ſuch things as it may want; and Frankfort alone has offered to do it, out of gratitude, and to ſet an example to others.

In Alſace, Wurmſer has been entreated to permit the peaſants to arm themſelves, which had not hitherto been granted; and a cordon will be formed along the Rhine, and between the electoral Courts and Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, who is Colonel of the Upper Rhine.

At Straſbourg, all who will not agree to the new irreligious principles are perſecuted; and it is affirmed that Baron Abepkirch, who refuſed to conform to the new Faith, was murdered.

General Kalkreuth is in a ſtate of convaleſcence at Neuſtadt.

A violent cannonade was heard yeſterday and to day, which it is believed came from the environs of Landau, or from Bergzabern, where the Prince of Hohenloe is.

The Turkiſh Ambaſſador paſſed by this place without ſtopping, on his way to London, the day before yeſterday, about noon.

Dec. 11.

Since the late deciſive engagement in the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts, in which the Duke of Brunſwick himſelf was ſlightly wounded, nothing particular has happened in that quarter. The Carmagnols, however, take ſuch meaſures near Saar and Blieſs, as may enable them to repeat ere long, their attempts to break into Germany.

In Alſace, the Republicans again made, on Sunday, the 8th inſtant, a very briſk attack on the right wing of the Auſtrian Army, and, in particular, on the corps of the Prince Conde, but were repulſed with great loſs. General Geib of this corps was wounded in the action.

The Prince of Conde himſelf was in imminent danger; a bomb grounded under the belly of his horſe, which, frightened at it made a leap, and the Prince thereby eſcaped.

Letters from Italy ſtate, that in the County of Nice, the campaign is ended for this year. General Staſoldo, who for the better protection of the valley of Sture, had advanced into the French territory, has, by the great quantity of ſnow, been compelled to fall back, and to ſend his troops into winter quarters.

Before the commencement of the action of the 30th; His Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick addreſſed his army to the following effect:—"This is the moment to convince the Univerſe, that the Pruſſian troops are worthy of the glory which they formerly acquired. The fate of Germany is in your hands, and hangs upon the event of this battle. I promiſe you not to quit the field while one ſoldier ſhall remain; and, as it becomes me, you ſhall ever find me in the poſt of danger at your head."

The whole army, fired by this addreſs, ſtruck the ground with their firelocks, and the Duke was perſonally engaged in every attack.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

The living, deſpoiled of their property and wealth, and no longer offering temptation and ſpoils to the public depredators, the latter have diſcovered a new mine of wealth, by digging up the graves and robbing the dead. With this view, the Miniſter of War has propoſed that all the churches and burying-places ſhould be ſearched for leaden coffins.

Roaſin, Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Army at Lyons, writes word, dated the 5th inſtant, that his army entered that town on the 25th ult. and that from that day to the 5th inſtant, 400 people were either guillotined or ſhot to death; that the new Revolutionary Committee, preſided by Perein, fearing leſt the ſlowneſs of formal proceedings might rekindle the hopes of thoſe traitors, who are ſtill lurking under the ruins of that city, intend within a few days to deſtroy 4000 conſpirators at once, by placing them at the mouth of cannon.—"The Rhone, he adds, ſtained with their blood, muſt roll their carcaſes along, while their flaming dens proclaim far around the puniſhment reſerved for thoſe who ſhould dare to imitate them."

Madame du Barre was executed on the 9th inſt. in the evening, on the Place de la Revolution. Her behaviour was by no means firm. The executioner was under the neceſſity of ſupporting her in his arms during the whole way. Being arrived at the foot of the ſcaffold, the two aſſiſtants of the executioner were obliged to lift her upon it. When they were at the point of faſtening her on the plank, ſhe exerted all her ſtrength and ran to the other ſide of the ſcaffold. She was ſoon brought back, and tied. Her head was immediately ſtruck off.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Copy of a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Lord Provoſt of Edinburg.

"Tournay, Dec. 3, 1793.

"My Lord,

"I take the earlieſt opportunity in my power of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordſhip's letter of the 8th of November, and of returning my ſincere thanks, as well as thoſe of the troops I have the honor to command, for your very liberal preſent of 5000 flannel waiſtcoats, and a bale of ſocks. The information of this, as well as the ſeveral other ſubſcriptions ſet on foot in Great-Britain for the relief and comfort of the ſoldiers, has been received by them with every ſentiment of gratitude.

"They have conducted themſelves, in all the trials of the campaign, with patience and with courage; and I flatter myſelf, they will never prove unworthy of the generoſity of their countrymen.

"I am my Lord, yours,

"FREDERICK."

To the Right Hon. the Lord
Provoſt of Edinburg, &c.

Dec. 20.

Government is ſaid to have received, by a ſpecial meſſenger, diſpatches from Toulon, which came to hand ſince the accounts we have given by the way of Paris. It is not ſaid whether theſe accounts confirm or contradict the French accounts of the late ſortie.

Their friends ſay, that probably it is the deputy Adjutant General O'Hara, and not the General himſelf, who is made priſoner.

It is pretended, that theſe accounts acknowledge, that it is no longer poſſible for the combined powers to keep poſſeſſion of the port and harbour of Toulon; and that Lord Hood has removed all the ſhips out of the harbour, and laid them under the fort of La Malgue, where they ride in ſafety.

It is further pretended, that there is a ſerious diſpute at Toulon, between the Engliſh and Spaniards, with reſpect to the deſtination of the captured French ſhips; that Lord Hood is deſirous of taking them to Gibraltar; but that M. Gravina ſays, that the Catholic King is the natural truſtee of Louis XVII, and that they muſt be ſent to Carthagena.

Though theſe matters are confidently thus ſtated in a morning Paper, we feel ourſelves ſo intereſted in the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms, and in the proſperity of our country, that we ſhould be very unhappy to find ourſelves under the neceſſity of communicating to our readers a confirmation of the intelligence.

There was a grand illumination at Douglaſs, in the Iſle of Man, on Tueſday night, the 3d inſtant, on account of Lord Howe having captured the French fleet! The wags gueſſed how the matter would be. We are ſince informed, that the ſame miſtake was made at Dalton, in Furneſs, on the 2d inſtant, when the bells rang the whole day: and at night, many candles were burnt, in vain!

On Tueſday morning, Admiral Peyton ſhifted his flag from on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Brilliant, to his Majeſty's ſhip the Leopard, in the Downs, where ſhe remains with the outward bound ſhips for Jamaica, the Leward Iſlands, America, &c. to the amount of near one hundred ſail.

Fashion.—Since the military bonnet has been adopted by our faſhionable fair, a ſuitable air of boldneſs prevails in the arrangement of their dreſs. Bonnets of whatever ſort, are no longer permitted to ſhade the face, but, being thrown towards the back of the head, afford every opportunity for the true ſtare of command!

The celebrated eſtate of Piercefield, in Pictureſque beauty, among the firſt in England, and with a rentel of 2000l. a year, has been ſold by auction for 36000l. but the purchaſer, inſtead of the fee ſimple, takes it only for the life of Mr. Smith, whoſe family ſucceed to it, after his deceaſe.

Mr. Emmery, who was formerly Mayor of Dunkirk, has been beheaded. Claviere, the French Ex Miniſter of France, has ſtabbed himſelf in priſon.

Letters received yeſterday mention, that 213 perſons have been guillotined at Lyons; and that ſo great is the number of convicted perſons, that finding the mode of the execution by the guillotine too tardy, they are preparing a mine to blow up 400 of them together.

The perturbed ſpirits in Ireland, talk of bringing on a motion for a parliamentary reform—a motion which at the preſent moment will no doubt be firmly and ſucceſsfully reſiſted by the friends of peace and order, who are happily the great majority of the inhabitants of that Kingdom.

Saturday Lord Howe attended the board of admiralty; and it was yeſterday confidently reported, that his Lordſhip had reſigned the command of the Channel fleet.

By the American ſhip Sarah, Captain Jackſon, juſt arrived from India, we learn, in addition to the India news received over-land, that Marquis Cornwallis had taken poſſeſſion of Chandernagore, as well as of five French ſhips in the river, ſome of which had nearly effected their lading for Europe. Their names are Le Deux Amis, La St. Dominique, Chandernagore ſchooner, and Le Conſtance and Neſtor ſnows.

When the laſt packet left Oſtend, the Heſſian troops were embarking there to join the Earl of Moira at Guernſy.

Dec. 26.

A body of troops under the command of Earl Moira have landed at Guernſey for the purpoſe of making a deſcent on the coaſt of Britanny to favor the inſurrections in that quarter of France.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

TRANSLATION

Of the 14th and 15th articles of the regulations of domeſtic trade, made by his Catholic Majeſty, during the preſent conteſt with France, 1793.

14th. IN three months after the publication of this royal Cedula, no goods, wares or merchandiſe, which are now imported, ſhall be admitted to an entry in the cuſtom-houſes of my kingdom, from any friendly or neutral ſtates or country, without a ſufficient juſtification or proof, that ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe, are not the produce of France, or her colonies.

15th. The above required juſtification or proof, muſt conſiſt of certificates from the magiſtrates or inſpectors of manufactures in the different cities or ports, from whence ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe ſhall, or may be exported, in which certificate their quantity, quality, manufacture or growth, ſhall be fully expreſſed, and that they have not received any advantage or improvement in France, or any of its dependencies, or contributed in any wiſe to its revenues.

The ſaid certificates muſt come atteſted by the Miniſter of Spain, and in defect thereof by the Spaniſh conſuls at the ports or places from which the goods are exported, proving them to be exported with the knowledge of the magiſtrates or inſpectors of manufactures of the port or place, who ſhall declare that they are well informed of ſuch ſhipment being bona fide intended for the ports of this kingdom. Done at Madrid, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter dated 5th February, from a reſpectable merchant in Kingſton, Jamaica, to a houſe in this city, received by the ſchooner Maria.

"Orders are given to all the ſhips of war and privateers, to bring in all American veſſels that are bound to or from any French port."

Extract of another letter dated 12th February, from another merchant in Kingſton.

"I am extremely ſorry to inform you that every day more or leſs American veſſels are brought in here as prizes—laſt Sunday came in two ſhips and three brigs Americans, as prizes. God knows what the conſequence will be. Sir John Jarvis has taken about 100 ſail of American veſſels, and carried them into Barbadoes."

Extract of a letter dated 20th February 1794, at Weſt End, St. Croix.

I am ſorry to inform you, that the intelligence I received on landing was very unfavourable, as ſoon as poſſible I went to Baſs End to get authentic information, this intelligence I found confirmed there by a gentleman juſt from Dominica, who came into the room while I was waiting on the general, where I thought the moſt authentic news would probably be lodged, his ſtory was as follows—that by inſtructions received at all the Britiſh iſlands from England, all veſſels paſſing or repaſſing to or from French iſlands, are taken and condemned, with the cargoes—that in conſequence of theſe inſtructions, 100 ſail and upwards are carried into St. Kitts, Nevis, Montſerat and Dominico, 40 of which are in the latter iſland, that a conſiderable number of cruiſers have run down to inveſt the iſland of St. Domingo—that theſe orders were promulgated at Dominico, by being read in the public market, by authority—that he had been boarded and examined by ſeveral Engliſhmen on his way down, all of whom were poſſeſſed of the inſtructions—He added, that from twelve to fifteen thouſand men Britiſh troops, had effected their landing at Priority, St. Ann's and Trinity, on the iſland of Martinique; the land forces under the command of Sir Charles Graff—their landings were effected without oppoſition; and that Rochambeau, who holds Fort Royal, is determined to defend it with his life—that the reduction of the iſland was expected ſoon to follow, and St. Domingo is the next object—that a great number of Americans are in the harbour of St. Pierre, fearful of the Britiſh cruiſers who hover round the harbour.

March 12.

At a numerous meeting of the merchants and traders of this city, on Tueſday the 11th inſtant, at the Harp and Crown Inn, in Third ſtreet, in purſuance of an advertiſement for that purpoſe.

Stephen Girard, Eſq. in the chair.

The following reſolutions were propoſed and unanimouſly adopted:

Reſolved, As the ſenſe of this meeting, that the carrying trade of the United States, and the proper defence of its navigation, are objects of primary importance to the proſperity, dignity, and happineſs of America.

Reſolved, That diſcriminations of tonnage duties between the ſhips of nations having commercial treaties, and being in habits of friendly intercourſe with the United States, and ſuch as belong to nations oppreſſing and aſſuming to dictate to America are reaſonable and juſt: in order to encourage acts of generoſity and friendſhip towards the union, and to ſhow a proper ſenſe of diſpleaſure at a contrary principle.

Reſolved, That the citizens of America, owners of ſhips or cargoes, concerned in a lawful trade on the high ſeas, and ſailing under the ſea letters of the Preſident, and proper clearances of the cuſtom houſes, have a right to be reimburſed the loſſes they may ſuſtain, from any vexations or ſpoliations committed by any power whatever, in violation of the law of nations.

Reſolved, That additional impoſts on the veſſels, goods, wares and merchandiſe, of any nation ſo offending, introduced into the United States, will be a proper fund out of which to reimburſe ſuch loſſes, and will tend more than any thing we know of to diſcountenance and diſcourage ſuch practices in future.

On motion,

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed.

Reſolved, That this meeting be adjourned to meet at the ſtatehouſe, on Tueſday next, at five o'clock, P. M. and that the citizens in general be invited to attend.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be preſented to the chairman, not only for his preſent ſervices, but for, and in grateful remembrance of his dangerous and meritorious ſervices rendered to the citizens on a late melancholy occaſion.

From the minutes,

ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.

March 11.

Mr. Sedgwick yeſterday, agreeable to notices given in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Monday laſt, brought forward two reſolutions, the purport is, firſt, that there ſhall be fifteen regiments raiſed, to conſiſt of one thouſand men; ſecondly, that the Preſident of the United States, ſhould be authoriſed to lay an embargo on all Veſſels in the ports of the United States, and prohibit the exportation of the produce of the country. Both reſolutions are proviſionary or conditional were laid on the table.

WINCHESTER, March 17.

Committed to the jail of this county, on Friday evening laſt, Michael Montgomery, charged with counterfeiting bank bills.

Montgomery was apprehended in Berkeley county, and we hear had an accomplice with him, who made his eſcape.

* * *

Richmond, March 23, 1794.

Mr. DAVIS,

I HAVE, with ſome attention, conſidered an addreſs to you, without a ſignature, publiſhed in your paper of the 12th inſtant, and have endeavored to diveſt myſelf of prejudice in judging of the intention of the author. That he may with well to his country, *if he be an American*, I hope; but that he has been unfortunate in the choice of a country for our example, no one, however little verſed in the hiſtory of that country, can poſſibly deny.

The hiſtory of Rome exhibits, amongſt other enormities occaſioned by their foreign wars of conqueſt, a continued and dreadful competition between thoſe who were called patricians, a name aſſumed by and common to the wealthy, or, according to the modern phraſe, *well born*, and the plebeians, who compoſed the great body of the people. The patricians, eager, not only excluſively to enjoy the honors and profits of the offices of government, but to ſtifle the idea of an equal right to them in their opponents, left nothing unattempted which might have a tendency to that effect; while the plebeians, jealous of thoſe rights, which nature gave them in common with the patricians, frequently convulſed the Commonwealth to its centre, by their endeavours to obtain and exerciſe them. Is this a ſituation to be coveted by America? Would it be wiſdom to adopt the policy of a country which had been thus ſituated?

This author talks of ambition and its follies as applying to characters now in public employment in America, and denies the fitneſs of thoſe characters to be entruſted with the happineſs of a nation. I have never perhaps been clearly poſſeſſed of a proper definition of ambition. I truſt, however, that as far as it may be applicable to our young unmarried men, in the general Legiſlature, it can only indicate a deſire of being foremoſt in the purſuit of their own happineſs, by the gratification of a laudable pride in rendering their beſt ſervices towards promoting the happineſs of their country. Every man muſt have a motive for accepting public employment—Honor and ambition (which as they reſpect my countrymen I conſider as ſynonymous) or intereſt moſt generally govern:—A due mixture of theſe may be tolerated, but a prevalence of the latter, to the excluſion of the former, can only fit its poſſeſſor to dig in the mines in order to obtain the gratification of his wretched appetite.

I am not acquainted with the hiſtory of the antient Germans, and if it affords nothing more advantageouſly applicable to us than the maxim quoted by this writer, I ſhall ſuffer nothing from my want of information. Where age alone rules in council, exceſſive caution will operate againſt the general good; where youth alone executes in the field, raſhneſs will often be productive of general evil. A due aſſociation, therefore, of youth with age, as well in deliberative as executive bodies, will be found beſt to accord with public happineſs.

The propoſed *ſojourning* of our young men in the New-England States, where, it is aſſerted, exiſt the nobleſt examples of republican virtue, *previous to any public employment*, is an inſult offered to our country, which I hope my fellow citizens, for the ſake of harmony at home, as well as throughout the union, at this critical criſis of our public affairs, will be diſpoſed to look over. I value the New-England ſtates as an important part of the Union, and conſider their national intereſt as inſeperably connected with our own; but I truſt, that, in order to poſſeſs a knowledge of the true intereſt of our own State, it is not neceſſary that our young men ſhould reſide out of it.

I ſhall conclude with an obſervation, that to accommodate this writer (who ought therefore to be of very great importance indeed,) it might perhaps be neceſſary to call a convention to amend the conſtitution of the United States, by introducing a clauſe prohibiting unmarried men from becoming a member of the general Legiſlature, and excluding from public employment all the citizens of Virginia who have not reſided a certain time in New-England.

I am Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
SAMUEL COLEMAN.

I have ſubjoined my name to the foregoing addreſs, becauſe I wiſh to ſee the practice generally prevail, and becauſe I would not have imputed to *another* the follies of which *I* am guilty.

S. C.

THIRD CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:

At the Firſt Seſſion, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday the ſecond of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT *in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a Mint and regulating the Coin of the United States.*

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That from and after the paſſing this act it ſhall be the duty of the Treaſurer of the Mint to receive and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the mint to be coined; and for the purpoſe of aſcertaining their reſpective qualities, ſhall deliver from every parcel ſo received, a ſufficient number of grains to the aſſayer, who ſhall aſſay all ſuch of them as may require it. And the ſaid treaſurer ſhall from time to time deliver the ſaid metals to the chief coiner to be coined in ſuch quantities as the Director of the Mint may preſcribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aſſayer and chief coiner of the mint previous to entering upon the execution of their reſpective offices, ſhall each become bound to the United States of America with one or more ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the Secretary of the Treaſury, the ſaid aſſayer in the ſum of one thouſand dollars, and the ſaid chief coiner in the ſum of five thouſand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That ſo much of the act intituled. "An act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," as comes within the purview of this act be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved January the thirteenth, 1794.

Gᵒ: WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

EDM: RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT *for the remiſſion of the duties ariſing on the tonnage of ſundry French veſſels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States.*

WHEREAS the diſaſtrous ſituation of the town of Cape-Francois, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, compelled ſundry veſſels belonging to citizens of the French Republic, in the month of June laſt, to take refuge within the ports of the United States: and whereas they are liable by law to the payment of foreign tonnage, which, conſidering the neceſſity of their caſe, ought equitably to be remitted to them: Therefore,

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the duties on the tonnage, to which any of the veſſels aforeſaid are, or may have been liable, within any of the ports of the United States, be, and are hereby remitted: *Provided nevertheleſs,* That the maſter, owner or conſignee, of every ſuch veſſel, ſhall make proof to the proper officer of the port in which ſuch veſſel may be, that the ſaid veſſel was compelled to leave the ſaid iſland of Hiſpaniola, and to take refuge within the ſaid port, by reaſon of the calamity aforeſaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED—March the 7th, 1794.

GO. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Depoſited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of State.

[The following is tranſlated from a Spaniſh paper of the 3d of January, received by Captain Haynes, from Cadiz, arrived at Norfolk.]

TOULON.

MADRID, January 3, 1794.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency Don Juan de Languara, Commander in Chief of the Spaniſh Squadron that WAS *at Toulon, to the Duke d'Alcudia.*

SIR,

AT two o'clock of the morning of the 17th December, the Republicans attacked the poſt of Balaga, which they had cannonaded and bombarded for three days before with great ſucceſs from different parts, and took poſſeſſion of the principal redoubt at five o'clock. I ſent the few troops that were on board the ſhips to aſſiſt in its defence; but a ſhort time after I perceived the enemy's ſucceſs. I ordered the boats of the ſquadron immediately to repair to that part for the embarkation of the troops, which was become neceſſary by the enemy's ſucceſs. I committed to General Don Ignatio Alava the execution of this ſervice, and ordered him to take poſſeſſion of ſuch poſts as might protect the embarkation of the troops, and went myſelf to Toulon to conſult with Admiral Lord Hood what was proper to be done under theſe circumſtances. All the general officers, the governor of Toulon, the engineers and officers of the artillery were there aſſembled. We underſtood that the enemy's army from the eaſt had made themſelves maſters of the heights of Pharo, and in the morning were diſcovered in great force there. The critical ſituation of the ſquadron, obliged in a rigorous ſeaſon to leave the port and anchor at the mouth, in a place incapable of reſiſting a moderate gale, and expoſed to being burnt, or perhaps to remain in the power of the enemy; and having taken the ſenſe of the officers with regard to the fortifications of the place, and the neceſſity to which it was reduced of ſurrendering the moment the aſſiſtance of the ſquadrons were wanting, it was unanimouſly determined to evacuate it, in the manner expreſſed in the encloſed Council of War, and with as much expedition as poſſible, that we might avail ourſelves of the ſerenity of the weather. I therefore gave orders to the ſhips of my ſquadron to advance to the mouth of the port; the St. Joachin and the frigates St. Cecilia and Mahoneſa remaining the laſt, having been placed to cover the retreat from Balaga. On the morning of the 18th the ſick and wounded, (of whom 2000 were Spaniſh) were embarked; the weather was favourable for this operation, and alſo for liberating the ſquadron which remained for the reception of the troops from Toulon, whoſe embarkation was to take place at 11 o'clock at night, under the protection of Fort La Maigue, where they were to have retired in their retreat from the town. Cape Brun and La Sablette had been evacuated in the evening, and the troops which had garriſoned thoſe poſts had either been received on board the ſhips, or had entered Fort La Malgue. The commander of the allied troops, Frederick Don Gravina, conceiving it impoſſible to be removed, on account of his wound, was deſirous of remaining in the town till the laſt moment; however it being reſolved that the hour of evacuation ſhould be ſooner than at firſt intended, he went on board at eight o'clock at night, of which I was informed by General Don Raphael Valdez, commander of the Spaniſh troops, who had reflected on the bad conſequences that might have enſued, had I been ignorant of the retreat, and who had left his inſtructions with Lieut. Col. Hogan, who was deſtined with the Spaniſh troops to cover the rear guard. Orders were then given that all the boats and yawls of the ſquadron ſhould be along-ſide my ſhip at half paſt 9 at night, with their officers; who went with my major-general to the place appointed for the embarkation. In a ſhort time I perceived a ſhip on fire, and immediately afterwards many others in the arſenal, which operation had been decided on in council; but I concluded this deſign had been anticipated by ſome accident, which I afterwards underſtood was occaſioned by the fall of a bomb on a Sardinian frigate which ſat her on fire; this accident haſtened the determination of deſtroying the arſenal. I had appointed Don Pedro Cotilla, Don Franciſco Riquelme navy Lieutenants, and the bombs under the command of Don Franciſco Truxillo, for that purpoſe; and Admiral Hood appointed Capt. Sidney Smith (who had no commiſſion in the ſquadron) and ſome Lieutenants. This deſign was completely executed; the arſenal, with the ſhips and buildings it contained being reduced to cinders; the barks only were preſerved which had been uſed as quarters for the troops ſtationed in the Mole or port, the chains of which the Republicans were maſters of at the inſtant they ſaw us retreat from them. Two 74's, at anchor in the inner harbour, were ſet on fire, one of which (the Themiſtocles) contained 280 criminals, who agreed to abandon her on condition of their being put on ſhore, which was accordingly done. In the ſame manner two frigates, loaded with 4000 quintals of powder, were blown up; in each of the frigates the Adjutant of the ſquadron had placed a fuſe; and who in the execution of this ſervice diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly, as did alſo two other officers, who were expoſed to the diſcharge of a heavy muſquetry fire of the republican troops.

On the night of the 19th, at midnight, there was an appearance of a change in the weather; I reſolved to remove to a greater diſtance from the Mountain of the Tower of Signals, which was in gun-ſhot and in the hands of the enemy; but juſt as I was on the point of ſetting ſail, the wind changed to the South, obliged me to keep the ſame ſituation, and gave me the greateſt uneaſineſs for fear I ſhould not be able to ſail on the embarkation of the troops. At day break I learnt that only the laſt diviſion of the troops remained to be embarked; I reſolved therefore to ſail immediately with what troops I had on board, before the encreaſing ſwell of the ſea ſhould render it impoſſible to go out; I accordingly gave orders for my ſquadron to retreat as expeditiouſly as poſſible, which they performed without any damage or injury from the cannon and mortars of the enemy, who fired from Mount Vigia with muſquetry upon my ſhip, not having had time to mount their artillery. In the act of clearing themſelves as faſt as poſſible, ſome of the ſhips have loſt their cables and anchors, which they however can replace.

As the wind freſhened to the S. W. and having in view the orders of the 1ſt of October which your Excellency ſent me, in caſe I ſhould be obliged to abandon Toulon, I entered into the Bay of Hieres; I left the ſhip St. Joachin and the St. Cecilia and Florentine frigates cruiſing off Toulon, to inform all ſhips deſtined for that port of this unfortunate news. However I ſhall avail myſelf of the firſt favorable opportunity of returning home, as well for the convenience of the ſick, as to put on ſhore the troops and emigrants, and alſo becauſe proviſions are ſo ſcarce, that yeſterday we commenced an allowance of only half rations. In conſideration of theſe circumſtances I cannot leave on this coaſt more than four frigates, till the other ſhips are diſencumbered from the great number of people on board, and then I can ſend ſome line of battle ſhips.

Admiral Hood has informed me that he will remain here to block Toulon and Marſeilles, having ſent off the Sardinian troops in other ſhips of his ſquadron—this being the caſe, the neceſſity of our ſhips is not ſo urgent.

I flatter myſelf, in ſo diſgraceful a buſineſs which I find myſelf (though reluctantly) obliged to communicate to your Excellency, the operations of the ſquadron under my command, will obtain the approbation of his Catholic Majeſty; as I conceive the ſquadron of his Majeſty's navy have much diſtinguiſhed themſelves amongſt the allied force, in having procured the embarkation of the troops and the ſick, in having freed the ſhips anchored in the fartheſt part of the inner harbour, and in having ſet fire to the arſenal, ſhips, &c. all in the ſpace of 24 hours, and between the fire of two hoſtile armies.

Dated on board the Conception, in the Bay of Hieres, December 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolutions of the Council referred to in the preceding letter.

At a council compoſed of the following perſons:

Admiral Lord Hood, Don Juan de Languara, General Don Frederic Gravina, General Dundas, General Don Raphael de Valdez, Prince Pignatelli, Admiral Forteguerri, Sir Hyde Parker, Chevaſier de Revel, and Sir Gilbert Elliott.

Held at the Houſe of Lord Hood, at Toulon, the 17th December 1793, the following points were propoſed:

1ſt. Whether reinforcements ought to be ſent to the heights of Faro and De Graſs; whether it is poſſible to regain theſe two poſts taken poſſeſſion of by the Republicans this morning?

Anſwer. The Council unanimouſly decided that as there are not more than 1500 troops in the city, it is not poſſible to ſend reinforcements ſufficient to recover them.

2d. Theſe poſts being loſt, is it poſſible to remain in the city of Toulon?

Anſwer. To determine this queſtion the Council called in the chief officers of the Engineers and artillery, namely, the Colonels D'Aubant, Pozo, Maturana, and Capt. Collier, and propoſed to them the above, and alſo the following queſtion: Is it poſſible to eſtabliſh upon Cepet a poſt capable of protecting the harbour? The chief officers and engineers having retired to deliberate upon theſe points, returned and gave in the adjourning declaration[†]. The Council having read it, heard their report upon the points propoſed, were of opinion; that it is not poſſible to preſerve the place with the force they have at preſent; that it is neceſſary to take ſome ſteps with regard to the retreat; in conſequence of which the Council reſolved as follows:

1. To ſend orders to the troops which occupy the redoubt and lunet of Faro, to retreat to Antiques and Santa Catherina, when they can no longer defend themſelves; and to maintain their places there as long as they poſſibly can without danger of being cut off.

2. To ſend orders to the poſts of Little and Great St. Antonio, St. Andrew, Pomite, and the Windmills, to withdraw themſelves.

3. That Malbuſquet and Miſſiſſi are to be defended as long as poſſible.

4. To inform the inhabitants of Toulon, in caſe they ſhould be obliged to retreat, that the allied Powers will uſe every exertion to carry off thoſe who are deſirous to go; and if any ſhould deſire to withdraw to night to eſcape the bombardment, they ſhall be at liberty to do it, and may expect a paſſage in the merchant ſhips which are at preſent in port; for this purpoſe they ſhall be ſupplied with proviſions, and all things rendered as eaſy as poſſible to them.

5. The general council will charge itſelf with the diſpoſition of whatever may be neceſſary for this purpoſe.

6. The ſick and wounded ſhall be embarked without delay.

7. The French ſhips which are at preſent armed ſhall ſail with the ſquadron; and thoſe which remain in port, with all the magazines and other effects of the arſenal, ſhall be deſtroyed. The diſpoſitions for this purpoſe ſhall be taken this night, if poſſible; but, however, ſhall not be executed till the laſt moment.

The Commander in Chief, Don Juan de Languara, propoſe that ſome ſhips of war and tranſports ſhould anchor in the harbor of Hieres, and that frigates ſhould be employed in traſporting the troops from Toulon to theſe ſhips, when their embarkation became neceſſary. This propoſition was not, however, adopted by the council.

This is an exact copy of the reſolutions of the Council of War, held at Toulon, the 17th December, 1793.

(Signed) GILBERT ELLIOTT.

My propoſition is not accurately ſtated.

(A copy) LANGUARA.

[†] *This declaration cannot be inſerted, as it was not received.*

Richmond, *March* 26.

THE MARQUIS LA FAYETTE,

According to the lateſt European papers, was ſtill in the priſons of Magdeburg; where he is confined in a dungeon, of only 10 feet ſquare; and is not allowed pen, ink, or paper; or to converſe with any one. "When we read in hiſtory," ſays the Editor of a Philadelphia paper, "what is ſaid of him in France, and compare it with the relation of a citizen of Virginia, in his 'Thoughts on the United States,' we ſhall be induced to doubt whether there are not *two* LA FAYETTES." The character of the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, "ſays this hiſtorian," ſtands in America, on a baſe that the moſt refined malice cannot overthrow. There is not a ſingle trait in his life but we muſt recollect with pleaſure, and which muſt make us reſpect him. His courage, which never failed him, is ſtill leſs conſpicuous than his prudence in command.

"It is not his military renown that has rendered him moſt dear. The only doubt we can form, is to know if he was made greater by his wiſdom or by his humanity: Amongſt the many proofs of the ſecond, the deliverance of the English Captain Butler ſhould not be forgotten."

A letter from Niagara, dated Jan. 29, ſays—"Since writing the above, an expreſs arrived from Detroit, brings the following accounts, viz—That the Indian and American army had engaged each other; and the former loſt 1500, and the latter 800 men, but the former has ſuffered a total defeat.

'Col. England, of the 24th regiment, has ſent down to know whether he is to oppoſe the American army, or not, and prevent them from building a fort on the River Detroit, as it ſeems they have marched with that intention.'

☞ THE OFFICE of "The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER," is removed to the wooden building, near Mr. *Harris's* brick houſe; and oppoſite Meſſrs. *William Mewburn & Co's* ſtore.

☞ For more news ſee ſupplement.

Mr. DAVIS,

I AM very much aſhamed to obſerve the firſt approach of hot weather attended already with appearances of a diſeaſe among our citizens, which is of a contagious nature, and ſhould excite all our ——— preventive cautions. Its characteriſtic ſymptom is *inſanity*, which the poor patients inſtead of concealing in a ſick chamber, publiſh in the ſtreets and public places, and to make it more generally notorious, in the very Newſpapers. Such perſons, like other madmen, totally miſtake their real characters, and are apt to aſcribe to themſelves virtues and qualities which all their friends know they never poſſeſſed, and are fond of the title of Republicans, Lovers of Equality, &c. It is ſuppoſed to have ſome affinity with the canine madneſs, which is known to affect ſome other animals, particularly the *Wolf*; tho' that animal indeed has a near relation to the canine or puppy ſpecies. I ſhould think it proper to extinguiſh this diſeaſe before the ſummer increaſes its malignancy and frequency: not, as in mad-dogs, by ſhooting the poor ſufferers, but by ſubjecting them under the care of their friends to that confinement and regimen which their diſeaſe requires.

I am,
A Foe to Diſtinctions.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL reſpectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that his SCHOOL will open on Wedneſday the 2d day of April: Hours of attendance, from 9 in the morning to 12, and from 3 to 6 in the evening of Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, to begin the firſt Wedneſday in every month, for ſix months.

Young ladies or gentlemen may dine with Mrs. ROUSSELL, or board with her altogether.

Terms and rules to be ſeen at the ſchool. A line directed to L. R. will be duly attended to.

MARCH 20, 1794. (2)

PORTO-BELLO, March 15, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on Monday the 24th ultimo, a MULATTO MAN, named JOHN, of middling ſtature, and about twenty years of age: He is very clumſy and awkward in all his movements, particularly walking, in which he ſtoops very much. His head is buſhy, and face appears ſwollen with fat. The fore-finger on one hand (I believe the right) is drawn up, occaſioned by a burn when young. I expect he is gone to King-William, where he formerly belonged to a Mr. Smith, near the Indian Town on Pamunky. I will give a generous reward for the delivery of JOHN to me at this place, to JOHN FENTON, Jailor, Williamſburg, or to Mr. JAMES HILL, King-William. (tbeet)

35(3)

The Imported

HORSE BLAZE,

Riſing Eight Years old,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at my mill on Southanna river, in Hanover county, at Twelve Dollars the ſeaſon, caſh; or on aſſurance to Micajah Crew, living near the premiſes, that the money will be paid on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next, when the ſeaſon will expire.

BLAZE is ſixteen hands high, of the firſt bay colour, and of high form and figure. There will be a good paſture of more than one hundred acres, and after harveſt a large addition; but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.—Corn and bran may be purchaſed at the mill.

HUGH NELSON.

February, 1794. (6w)

"A bay horſe BLAZE, 5 years old, got by Vandal, his dam by Truncheon, his grand dam, by Regulous; his great grand dam, by Eaſtby Snake; his great, great grand dam, by old Partner; his great, great, great grand dam, by Cropt Egyptian; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Woodcock; his great, great, great, great, great grand dam, by Veſtal's Turk; his great, great, great, great, great, great grand dam, by old Hautboy, and out of Trumpet's dam, which was out of a daughter of Dodſworth's and Layton's barb mare: Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the ſiſter to Chryſolite.

(Signed) JER. WILLIAMS.

Brailsford, Feb. 23, 1792.

STOP THIEF!!

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a GREY HORSE, ſuppoſed to be nine years old, about fourteen hands high, rather lop eared, and one of his eyes a little defective; he paces, trots, and canters, and is a pretty good hackney.—The theif was a certain DANIEL BOWEN, alias, JOHNSON; he was born in Pennſylvania, and is by trade a blackſmith; he appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a ſmiling countenance and ſimple look, talks much and childiſhly, his face appears much wrinkled when he ſmiles, and has loſt his upper fore teeth; his common dreſs is a blue coat with large metal buttons, and he ſometimes wears a blue velvet coat, velvet jacket and breeches all which appear ſullied from working in the ſhop.—Fifty ſhillings reward will be given for the horſe, and twenty dollars for apprehending and ſecuring the thief in any jail ſo that he may be brought to juſtice; if taken near Richmond the reward will be paid by John Moody living there.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

N. B. It is probable that he will ſell the horſe to bear his expences, as it is ſuppoſed he had very little money with him.

Baltimore, February 15, 1794.

Burr Mill-Stone,

WHEAT-FAN, AND ROLLING-SCREEN MANUFACTORY.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to thoſe Gentlemen that have been pleaſed to favour him with their commands, and begs the further continuance of their favours: he moſt reſpectfully informs the Public, that he carries on the above branches of buſineſs in the White Houſe at the corner of the croſs-ſtreet between the *Bridge* and *Galt's Tavern*, in the neateſt and beſt manner.—Being conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt materials, moſt of which have been immediately imported from *France*, and are not only adapted for manufacturing the Wheat of this State, but for any other Wheat or Grain that grows on this continent—he flatters himſelf, that from the long experience he has had in the buſineſs, and the cloſe attention that will be paid, to merit the approbation of all that may pleaſe to employ him. He has juſt received from *Philadelphia*, a neat aſſortment of BOLTING-CLOTHS, choſen by the beſt judges, particularly Mr. *Oliver Evans*, the inventor of the Elevators, &c. by whom he will be conſtantly ſupplied.—Screws, Bales, Balances, and other Iron-work procured on the ſhorteſt notice; the Runner-ſtone will be backed on a balance, the Horns, Derives, &c. ſunk in the beſt manner. WIRE in patterns for Rolling-Screens, Wheat-Fans, &c. wove and ſold by pattern.——Orders left with Mr. *Alexander St. Clair, Staunton*; Mr. *Caleb Tate, Lynchburg*; Mr. *Robert Evans, Peterſburg*; or Col. *Robert Gamble, Richmond*; will be forwarded and duly attended to.

ABEL MORGAN.

JAMES TERNAN,

DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

VERY reſpectfully acquaints his numerous acquaintance, cuſtomers and the public, that he has juſt received, per the Powhatan from London, a freſh and general aſſortment of

Genuine MEDICINE,

now opening at his ſtore oppoſite Colonel Gamble's, and likewiſe in Peterſburg—and aſſures the public, that he is enabled and determined to ſupply Doctors, Apothecaries, Country Merchants, and Families, on more reaſonable and moderate terms than they can be elſewhere ſupplied, being indubitably enabled thereto, as lately having perſonally formed a permanent correſpondence with the Eaſt-India Company, and wholeſale druggiſts in London, with whom his purchaſes are caſh and by whom he will be conſtantly ſupplied. Any perſons therefore wanting ſupplies in this line, will find it advantageous by applying here, as he is reſolved to ſell on a very moderate per cent. And as his cuſtomers daily encreaſe, he is determined to attend conſtantly to this line of buſineſs in future, and will pay the ſtricteſt attention and uſe every effort to render ſatisfaction to ſuch as pleaſe to favour him with their commands.

N. B. His Medicines are and ſhall be of ſuch a quality as have been approved of, preferred for genuineneſs, and made uſe of even in the private families of the firſt phyſiians in this city, Peterſburg and adjacent counties.

VIRGINIA, February 15, 1794.

EIGHT thouſand acres of LAND

in the county of Hanover, belonging to the eſtate of General Thomas Nelſon, deceaſed, will be offered for ſale, at public auction, on the premiſes, on the 23d day of April next, in conſequence of a compromiſe entered into between the heirs and deviſees, and the creditors of the ſaid Thomas Nelſon. The land will be divided into parcels moſt ſuitable to purchaſers, and in the moſt advantageous manner with reſpect to wood and water. Theſe lands are well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn and tobacco, and are at the diſtance of about 30 miles from Richmond and Hanover town. Payment of one-fourth of the purchaſe money will be required on the day of ſale; of another fourth at the expiration of one year therefrom; of another fourth at the expiration of two years; and of the remaining fourth at the expiration of three years: The reſpective purchaſers to give bonds, bearing intereſt from their dates, for the payments to be made ſubſequent to the time of ſale, and deeds of truſt of the property purchaſed as a ſecurity. It is hoped that all the creditors, who can make it convenient will attend the ſale.

WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
PHILIP NELSON,
FRANCIS NELSON,
HUGH NELSON, jun.
} Heirs & Deviſees of Tho. Nelſon.

ROBERT ANDREWS,
DAVID JAMESON,
ROBERT SAUNDERS.
} Agents for the Creditors of Tho. Nelſon.

(8w)

At a Court of Quarterly Seſſions, held in Accomack county, November, 29th 1793.

Charles Wells, Com.
VERSUS
William Hammond & Shadrack Mears, Defts.
} IN CHANCERY.

THE Plaintiff having duly filed his bill in this cauſe, and it appearing ſatisfactorily to the court, that the ſaid William Hammond is not a reſident of this ſtate; it is decreed and ordered, that unleſs the ſaid William Hammond do on the third day of March term next, cauſe his appearance to be entered in this cauſe, and give ſecurity for the performance of the decree in the ſaid cauſe, this court will on the ſaid day proceed to hear ſuch proofs as the complainant ſhall offer, and if the ſaid teſtimony ſhall be ſatisfactory to the court, the court will proceed to order the ſaid bill to be taken as confeſſed, and make ſuch order and decree therein as ſhall appear juſt: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid Shadrack Mears, the other Defendant, do not ſecrete or pay away unto the ſaid William Hammond, or any other perſon for him, any ſum or ſums of money which may be due from the ſaid Mears to the ſaid William Hammond, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order, be forthwith publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette, and continued for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo publiſhed on ſome Sunday immediately after Divine Service in Gargathy church, in the pariſh of Accomack, and poſted up at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A true Copy from the Record) 8w

Teſte LITTLETON SAVAGE, Clerk.

FOR SALE, THE COALPITS,

Belonging to THOMAS RAILEY, & Co. with about 230 acres of land, lying on *Falling Creek* and *Buckingham* road, in *Cheſterfield* county, about twelve miles from *Mancheſter*. The pits are now opened, and a further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is expected that any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to view them—poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of *January* next. For terms apply to THOMAS or ISHAM RAILEY, living near the premiſes. (tf)

June 1793.

IN purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly, intitled "An Act for opening and clearing the navigation of the Rappahannock." Books are now opened for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions for that undertaking, under the management of Fontaine Maury and William Glaſſell, in the town of Fredericksburg; of Robert B. Voſs and Horace Buckner, at the town of Stevenſburg; of Daniel Triplett and Robert Dunbar, of the town of Falmouth; of John Jameſon and Philip Rootes Thompſon, in the town of Fairfax; of Laurence Taliaferro and Benjamin Johnſton, at the houſe of Laurence Taliaferro, in the county of Orange; and of Robert Beverley, jun. and Birkett Devenport, at the houſe of the ſaid Robert Beverley, in the county of Culpepper.

The ſhares are fixed by the ſaid Act at one hundred dollars each, and ſubſcriptions muſt be made perſonally or by power of attorney.

By order of the MANAGERS.

Fredericksburg, January 20, 1794. (tf)

NOTICE.

HAVING in a former advertiſement announced the diſſolution of our co-partnerſhip taking place the firſt of January, 1794, and there ſtill remaining on the books a number of accounts in an unſettled ſtate, on which occaſion we have particularly to requeſt all thoſe who have claims againſt us, to bring them immediately forward, to obtain their final adjuſtment; thoſe who are indebted either to the houſe here, or in London, are requeſted to make their payments to Mr. Thomas Gilliat, in Richmond, who has full and unlimited power for ſettlement and collection of the balances owing to either firm. We have earneſtly to entreat all thoſe who are in arrears, and whoſe accounts are conſiderably paſt due, to make immediate payment, as the preſſing ſituation of our affairs forbid us granting further indulgence; thoſe who do not comply with this requiſition, ſuits will immediately be inſtituted againſt them—We have appointed Mr. James Kirby, to the ſuperintendance and ſettlement of our co-partnerſhip, who is fully empowered to receive payment, and to grant ſuch indulgences and accommodations as the particular circumſtances may ſeem to require; alſo to grant acquittances, which will be conſidered as valid by us.

JOHN GILLIAT.
THOMAS GILLIAT.

THOMAS GILLIAT,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has ſo liberally experienced, and informs them he continues the buſineſs formerly carried on under the firm of John and Thomas Gilliat, and has now on hand a very general and extenſive aſſortment of

GOODS,

which he is determined to diſpoſe of, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at a very low advance. All kinds of produce and public ſecurities took in payment at their higheſt current value.—A very liberal diſcount will be made for prompt pay.

Richmond, Jan. 13, 1794. (3m)

THE ELEGANT IMPORTED HORSE MONARCH,

IN high perfection, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands and one half high, ſtands at my houſe in the Forks of Hanover, and will cover Mares at the moderate price of Three Guineas the ſeaſon, which will commence the 20th of the enſuing March, and expire the 10th of Auguſt. The ſingle leap, One Guinea Caſh—The Three Guineas for the ſeaſon may be diſcharged by the payment of Three Pounds, and One Shilling and Six-Pence to the Groom, if paid on or before the 1ſt day of December next. Good and extenſive paſturage, GRATIS, and the greateſt attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

JOHN THORNTON.

February 17, 1794.

☞ PEDIGREE of Cheſnut Sorrel Horſe, bred by Sir Clement Cottrell. MONARCH, 8 years old, got by Wentworth's Ancaſter, dam by Royal, grand dam by Changeling, great grand dam by Bethell's Arabian.

(Signed) H. DARNTON.

London, Auguſt 29, 1793.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from my ſtable, about the 15th of November laſt, a large ſorrel HORSE, in very low order, about 5 or 6 years old, has no white about him that I recollect, neither docked nor branded, rather thin behind, and is inclinable to be roach'd back. Whoever will bring ſaid horſe to me in this city, ſhall have the above reward.

J. DARNEILLE.

Richmond, Jan 24, 1794. (tf)

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received, Direct from LISBON, a few quarter caſks of RICH OLD

CALCAVELLOS,

Warranted of the firſt quality. It is eſteemed a very agreeable dinner wine, and will be ſold low.

JOHN BANKS.

Richmond, February 12, 1749.

FRESH HYSON TEAS FOR SALE,

BY *ALEXANDER GILCHRIST*,

At his Store near the Market, at 8*ſ.* 10*ſ.* and 12*ſ.* per lb.

N.B. No ſamples given.

WILLIAM FENWICK

HAS to inform his friends, that in addition to the Goods lately brought him by the *Caroline* and *Atalanta* from *Liverpool*; he has now received by the *Ann*, from *London*, a ſupply which will compleat his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and will be ſold low by the piece or package; making a handſome diſcount for prompt pay.

FENWICK & DABNEY

HAVE alſo received their FALL GOODS by the above veſſels, and will retail them low for Caſh or Produce.

N. B. Part Caſh always given for Wheat and Tobacco.

THERE being ſtill upon the books of the late concern of *M. Heathcote* and *Co.* in *Peterſburg*, and *W. Fenwick* and *Co.* in *Richmond*, a number of accounts on which conſiderable balances are due to them, and, the peculiar ſituation of their affairs forbidding a further extenſion of the extraordinary indulgence that has been granted, I have again to intreat all thoſe who are in arrears to them, to make immediate payment of their reſpective balances, or ſuch part thereof, as it may be in their power to diſcharge—having ſhewn reaſonable cauſe why the whole is not paid, and ſecured the balance that may remain, they will be conſidered as having a good title to future confidence and ſupport; and, where it may be deſirable, they may be aſſured of receiving a ſupply of FALL GOODS, on ſuch terms as cannot fail to be ſatisfactory.

Payments may be made in caſh, in any ſpecies of produce or of public ſecurities, at the higheſt price, in *Peterſburg* or *Richmond*, as is moſt convenient.—Thoſe who may be ſo far forgetful of what is due to themſelves, (and to thoſe from whom they have experienced ſo liberal treattreatment) as to diſregard this friendly invitation, may expect (as the only remaining and unavoidable alternative) that ſuits at law will very ſhortly be inſtituted againſt them.

W. FENWICK, Surviving Partner.

Richmond, September 21, 1793.

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the DIRECTORS of the JAMES RIVER COMPANY, on the 26th of October, 1793.—

RESOLVED, That all Holders of Shares in ſaid Company, are hereby NOTIFIED, That every Share upon which any requiſition heretofore made, ſhall remain uncomplied with on the FIRST MONDAY in FEBRUARY next, will certainly be, on that day SOLD, according to law.—The ſale to commence at twelve o'clock, at the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, and to continue from day to day until completed.

Extract from the minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

At a meeting of the DIRECTORS of the James River Company on the 21ſt of January, 1794.

RESOLVED that the Clerk give public notice, that in conſequence of the general inoculation for the Small-Pox in this city and its vicinity, the ſale of delinquent ſhares advertiſed to be made on the firſt Monday in February, be poſtponed until the firſt Monday in May next, then to take place at the Eagle Tavern, according to the original advertiſement.

Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt Jedediah Leeds or Jedediah Leeds and Co. are requeſted to call and receive their reſpective dues, and it is with painful regret they give this public notice to all thoſe indebted to them, and who have received unuſual indulgence, that unleſs they call and adjuſt their accounts or make payment by the firſt of April enſuing, that they muſt recur to the diſagreeable alternative of putting their accounts indiſcriminately into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

Richmond, March 4, 1794.

STOLEN from theſe commons, the 27th December, a bay MARE, four feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſhort tail and ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod all round with light ſhoes, her fetlocks and ears and ſome part of her mane trimmed; no brand recollected: She has formerly worked in a waggon; I think ſhe was rode away by ſome negro that was hired to Mr. Harris at the canal. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid mare to Mr. Jeſſe Mims, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Eighteen Shillings reward.

EDMOND GRADY.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Mr. James Simms, tailor, of Richmond, are earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge immediately, their repective accounts.

As the Executors wiſh to cloſe matters as ſoon as poſſible, all thoſe who have claims by ſpecial contract, or otherwiſe, againſt the eſtate of ſaid Simms, are alſo requeſted to make them known, as this advertiſement will be plead in bar to all ſuch accounts as ſhall be neglected to be given in, in due time.

ELIZABETH SIMMS, Executrix.
DAVID HOLLOWAY,
WILLIAM BURNS,
} Exe'rs.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an office in the town of Lexington, in the ſtate of Kentucky, for the tranſaction of buſineſs upon commiſſion—Attention ſhall be given to the titles, ſale or purchaſe of lands, the regiſtering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require, previous to the firſt day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are ſubjected to forfeiture within the State. I wiſh alſo to ſettle accounts, collect debts, and do ſuch other buſineſs as I may be fovored with—My compenſation for regiſtering, will be 6d. per hundred for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d. per hundred for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollard of Richmond will forward letters, papers and money to my office provided the portage is paid.

(tf) RICHARD TERRELL,

WILLIAM MEWBURN,

With Reſpects to his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC,

HAS to inform them of his return to this City, with an Aſſortment of GOODS, which he flatters himſelf will be found worthy of their attion—to make it ſo, he has ſpared neither expence nor exertion, having viſited moſt of the principal manufacturing towns in Great-Britain, where he has laid out the different Articles, and for a conſiderable proportion of them has paid

READY MONEY,

For which they will be SOLD, under the Firm of

Mewburn & Co.

In addition to the great variety of uſeful Articles to be found in every ſtore, and which are too numerous to be particulariſed, are the following, VIZ.

LADIES, gentlemen, & children's great coats and habits, of all ſizes & qualities.
Alſo, a variety of gentlemens cloſe bodied coats & waiſtcoats.
Flannel waiſtcoats & drawers
Leather breeches, &c.
A large aſſortment of muſlins of every kind.
Calicoes and chintzes of the neweſt and moſt approved patterns.
Diaper & damaſk table cloths, towels, and napkins.
Gentlemens ſhoes & boots.
Ladies ſeal ſkin, Spaniſh, & Morocco leather, ſilk and ſattin ſhoes.
Girls and children do.
Ladies ſpring heel clogs and ſandals.
A large aſſortment of Saddlery.
Luſtrings—black and white, of the moſt faſhionable colours and mixtures.
Black and white ſattins, ſilk florentines, perſians, modes, &c.
Black bombazeens, crapes, &c.
Hoſe—black, white, and fancy ſilk, ſilk and cotton and cotton, &c.
Silk, worſted, and cotton, ſtockings, breeches patrons, and cotton night caps.
A great variety of ribbons & ſaſhes of all breadths—plain and fancy ladies caps and cap bordering.
Patent beaver hats.
Fancy trimmings.
Feathers and flowers.
Chip and willow hats.
Black, white and coloured ſattin cloaks.
India and other ſhawls.
White chapel needles of ſuperior quality.
Silver edged and tambour do. with bobbins of ſilk, gold, and ſilver thread.
Gold and ſilver lace cord and ſpangles.
Necklaces of white and coloured Agates.
Plain and cut and gilt ditto, with ear drops to match.
Faſhionable, fancy & plain gloves, and elaſtic garters.
Double block tin diſh covers, coffee and tea pots, ſpice boxes and ſaucepans.
And ladies and gentlemens do. japan'd dreſſing boxes.
Square, carved and gilt looking-glaſſes, from 17 by 14 to 30 by 18.
Single and double tea caddies, &c.
A general aſſortment of glaſs ware.
And perfumery.
Whips, ſticks and toys.
Drawing inſtruments.
Gilt pocket compaſſes.
Reeves drops & cole colours.

☞ As a Partner of the late Concern of

WM. MEWBURN & Co.

charged with the ſettlement of their affairs and the collection of ſuch debts as are due to them, I have again to call upon thoſe who are in arrear to make immediate payment of their reſpective balances, or ſuch part thereof as it may now be in their power to diſcharge, and to give ſecurity for what may remain—the ſituation of the affairs of the ſaid Concern abſolutely forbidding further indulgence.

⁂ *Any ſpecies of* PRODUCE *or of* PUBLIC SECURITIES, *will be received in payment at liberal prices.*

Richmond, *Nov.* 4, 1793.

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt to us granted by William Reynolds,

WILL BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 4th of April next, at the Eagle-Tavern,

A certain Tract or parcel of LAND,

containing nine hundred acres, be the ſame more or leſs, lying and being in the counties of Henrico and Charles-City, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the ſum of Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Two-Pence, with intereſt from the 1ſt January laſt, due to Richard Smyth,—as alſo Twenty-Five Pounds,—which ſums were awarded to be paid by the ſaid Reynolds, by arbitraitors, to whom a matter of controverſy was ſubmmitted by the ſaid Reynolds and the ſaid Smyth.

JOHN HARVIE,
JOHN HOPKINS,
JAMES BROWN,
} Truſtees.

Richmond, February 4, 1794.

Daily expected in James River, and For CHARTER, THE SWEDISH BRIG St. Nicholas,

JACOB KARSEN, *Maſter*;

About two hundred tons burthen.

For terms, apply to Mr. WILLIAM BARKSDALE, *Peterſburg*; Meſſrs. BANKS & HATCHER, *Mancheſter*; or to JAMES STRANGE.

March 7, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of very LARGE

MULES,

TWO years old, paſt three this ſpring—at the Stable of Major JOHN PRYOR, on Shockœ-Hill; and two large SPANISH JACK-ASSES. The terms may be known by applying to H. Goddard at the ſtable, or Mr. Jedediah Leed's, at Rocketts'.

March 10, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber is inclined to ſell a term of ſix years, in the noted place of public reſort, known by the name of the Healing Springs, about 32 miles from Richmond, with a valuable mill and 500 acres of good farming land: upon the premiſes there are all neceſſary buildings ſuitable for a public houſe, to which purpoſe they have been for ſome time appropriated, it is needleſs to ſay more on the properties of a place ſo well known.

He is elſo inclined to ſell a variety of GENTEEL FURNITURE, conſiſting of mahogany tables and chairs—Alſo all other articles of houſehold furnitnre—beds, bedſteads &c. in which provided the ſale of the premiſes takes places a very great bargain will be given, by

ROBERT HOOPS.

February 27th 1794. (tf)

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